PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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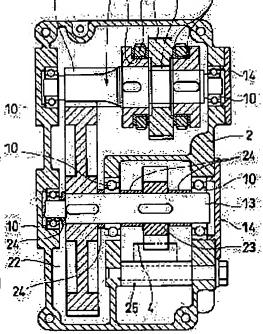
OGASAWARA TAKASHI

(54) DOOR FOR WATER GATE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a maintenancefree door for a water gate preventing pollution of an installation environment.

SOLUTION: In one embodiment of a rack type door for a water gate, in which a door is raised and lowered by the vertical movement of a rack 4 operated by a gear transmission mechanism, the gears 11, 15, 22, and 23 of the gear transmission mechanism and shafts 3 and 12 are subjected to high frequency quenching for heat treatment, after which they are subjected to electroless nickel plating to enhance corrosion and wear resistance. The toothed surfaces of the gears are coated with a solid lubricant or subjected to compound plating process to enhance initial conformability and wear resistance. The



shafts 12 and 13 are supported by a bearing 10 in which thermally setting grease is sealed, together with bearing balls. This arrangement makes the door oil-free and maintenance-free. Contamination by lubricating oil is also avoided.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The breaker for sluices characterized by to have performed surface treatment for rust proofing while performing heat treatment for raising a degree of hardness to the gearing and shaft of said gearing transfer device in the breaker for sluices it was made make it go up and down the door of a sluice through the gearing transfer device in the operating set on the susceptor constructed over the channel, to have coated said gearing's tooth flank with the solid lubricant, and to support said shaft by the bearing of non-lubrication.

[Claim 2] The breaker for sluices characterized by to have performed compound plating containing selflubricity impalpable powder, such as a polytetraflouroethylene, as surface treatment for rust proofing, and to support said shaft by the bearing of non-lubrication while performing heat treatment for raising a degree of hardness to the gearing and the shaft of said gearing transfer device in the breaker for sluices it was made make it go up and down the door of a sluice through the gearing transfer device in the operating set on the susceptor constructed over the channel.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] There are a rack type, a spindle type, a winch type, etc. in the breaker for sluices used for sluices, such as a river and a channel, and a sluice, and the **** gate. This invention relates to the breaker for sluices which makes it go up and down a door through a gearing transfer device in the breaker for sluices currently these-used widely.

[Description of the Prior Art] An operating set is formed on the susceptor constructed over the channel, this operating set is equipped with a gearing transfer device, and the breaker for sluices makes it go up and down the door of the lower part of said susceptor through this gearing transfer device, and makes a sluice open and close generally. As an example, there is a breaker for rack type sluices of a simple configuration, and it is mainly used for the intake gate of a channel.

[0003] In the structure of the above and the breaker for rack type sluices, a rack is inserted in in the vertical direction in an operating set, and is connected with the pin wheel, it connects with the electromotive motor mediating the gearing transfer device in an operating set, or the pin wheel is connected with the handle of manual system. Depending on the class of sluice breaker, there are also electromotive and a thing to which manual system was put side by side, and it chooses by the means for switching. A self lock device and a reducer are formed and a gearing transfer device not only tells turning effort, but can perform positive actuation now.

[0004] Conventionally, compared with a machine with such a common sluice breaker, the operating frequency (count of actuation) is low to wear of a tooth flank few through every year. With the sluice breaker which used the usual metal gearing, the lubrication of an oil bath method or a grease method is still adopted to a metal gearing. And in consideration of degradation of a lubricating oil or grease, about 1 time of lubricating oil exchange or greasing is performed at every year, and the sluice breaker is maintained.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] by the way, the breaker for sluices is used widely -- having -- **** -- a maintenance -- a factotum -- a member also needs to increase the staff with facility expansion. However, a facility which a sluice manager's aging is progressing, and does not have to carry out a maintenance as much as possible since reservation of a staff is difficult is coming to be desired in recent years. Moreover, on structure, if the lubricating oil used for a gearing flows out and it trespasses upon a channel, a channel and a river will be polluted and it will be in the condition which is not desirable by the perimeter environment. Therefore, it is requested that the breaker for sluices of a non-lubrication specification is installed.

[0006] However, in order to attain oilless-ization and to use the metal gearing or resin gearing of non-lubrication for the breaker for sluices, it is necessary to enlarge a gearing's diameter and a face width and to make a gearing's tooth flank planar pressure small compared with the case of a lubrication specification. Therefore, since a quite large tooth space required for a gearing is taken compared with

the breaker which used the metal gearing of lubrication, there is a possibility that an operating set may become large-sized (a cost rise and expansion of an installation tooth space). Furthermore, when it is made a non-lubrication specification, the problem of rust other than the problem of wear arises. That is, rust arises in a tooth flank etc., fixing by rust takes place, and the phenomenon in which a gearing does not move arises. For this reason, the technical problem that it must be coped with also about the corrosion resistance of a tooth flank etc. occurs.

[0007] In order to attain oilless-ization, the gearing of non-lubrication is used for this invention, and it aims at offering the initial concordance to a tooth flank, abrasion resistance, and the breaker for sluices that raised the corrosion resistance function.

[8000]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, this invention invention of claim 1 In the breaker for sluices it was made to make it go up and down the door of a sluice through the gearing transfer device in the operating set on the susceptor constructed over the channel While performing heat treatment for raising a degree of hardness to the gearing and shaft of said gearing transfer device, surface treatment for rust proofing is performed, said gearing's tooth flank is coated with a solid lubricant, and it is characterized by supporting said shaft by the bearing of non-lubrication. While invention of claim 2 performs heat treatment for raising a degree of hardness to the gearing and shaft of said gearing transfer device in the breaker for sluices it was made to make it go up and down the door of a sluice through the gearing transfer device in the operating set on the susceptor constructed over the channel As surface treatment for rust proofing, compound plating containing self-lubricity impalpable powder, such as a polytetraflouroethylene, is performed, and it is characterized by supporting said shaft by the bearing of non-lubrication.

[0009] As a detail of the above-mentioned configuration, induction hardening was performed to heat treatment in the tooth flank, and compound plating processing containing electroless-nickel-plating processing or self-lubricity impalpable powder was performed as surface treatment of a gearing and a shaft. Molybdenum disulfide besides a polytetraflouroethylene, a ****-ized graphite, etc. are used for self-lubricity impalpable powder. Moreover, the object which does not contain harmful heavy metal, such as lead and cadmium, is used for a solid lubricant, using molybdenum disulfide etc. Furthermore, the bearing which enclosed heat solidification mold grease is used for the bearing of the non-lubrication which supports a shaft.

[0010] Moreover, in the mechanical self lock device constituted by the breaker for sluices, a non asbestos type is used for the file plate attached to a self lock device, and the quality of the material with little wear is chosen as it.

[0011]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained based on an accompanying drawing. If the operating set of the breaker for sluices of a manual rack type is taken to an example as shown in <u>drawing 1</u> thru/or <u>drawing 4</u>, the gearing transfer device is held in the interior which piled up the upper casing 1 and the bottom casing 2, and rust-proofing paint is performed to the casing wall. The rack 4 which the handle shaft 3 (chromium-molybdenum-steel steel materials, SCM440) is projected in the upper casing side face, and was combined with the door at the vertical casing 1 and 2 is made to penetrate. The operating physical force by hand control turns the handle shaft 3, and operates a rack 4 through an internal gearing transfer device, and it is made to make it go up and down a door. In addition, the projected handle shaft 3 is equipped with the handle 8 equipped with the handle grip 7, while building in a torque releasor 5 and fixing covering 6. Moreover, when turning a handle 8, a key 9 is removed and rotation of a handle 8 is freed.

[0012] As shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, the handle shaft 3 was supported by the bearing 10 which enclosed heat solidification mold grease with bearing, and has equipped with the gearing 11. Moreover, under the handle shaft 3, the screw brake shaft 12 (chromium-molybdenum-steel steel materials, SCM440) is arranged, and it is supported by the same bearing 10. The screw brake device is installed in this screw brake shaft 12. Furthermore, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, the pin wheel shaft 13 (chromium-molybdenum-steel steel materials, SCM440) located in the side of the screw brake shaft 12 is also supported by the

same bearing 10. In addition, a sign 14 is a bearing hood.

[0013] As shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2, a spur gear 15 (chromium-molybdenum-steel steel materials, SCM440) is inserted in the screw brake shaft 12, the spiral **** 12a and 15a is mutually formed in this insertion side, and a spur gear 15 meshes with the gearing 11 of the handle shaft 3. As for these mutual gearings' 11 and 15 tooth flank, induction hardening is performed as heat treatment, as an example, a gearing 11 is made into degrees of hardness 54-HRC 58, and a spur gear 15 is made into degrees of hardness 50-HRC 54. Electroless nickel plating (example: about 20 microns in thickness) is performed as surface treatment, and coating (example: about 30 microns in thickness) of the solid lubricant of a molybdenum disulfide system is carried out. Actuation of a handle 8 moves a spur gear 15 to shaft orientations according to the spiral **** 12a and 15a formed in the inner hole. Moreover, electroless nickel plating is effective in the fixing prevention by the corrosion of spiral **** 12a of the screw brake shaft 12. Furthermore, lubricity and corrosion resistance improve by spreading of the solid lubricant to spiral **** 12a.

[0014] Moreover, the surroundings stop 16 (SUS304) with a stage is being fixed to the screw brake shaft 12 by the shaft-orientations both sides of a spur gear 15. The dry bearing 17 of a polytetraflouroethylene is inserted in the step of the surroundings stop 16, and the pawl gearing 18 is formed in it free [rotation]. Furthermore, the file plate 19 which consists of the quality of the material with little non asbestos type wear is arranged in the pawl gearing's 18 both-sides side. Moreover, the ratchet pawl 20 which engages with the pawl gearing 18 is fixed to revolve by the pin 21, and the dry bearing 17 is inserted between them.

[0015] On the pin wheel shaft 13 shown in drawing 1, a spur gear 22 and a pin wheel 23 fix, positioning is carried out by the color 24, respectively, as heat treatment, induction hardening is performed, as an example, gearing 12b is made into degrees of hardness 54-HRC 58, and a spur gear 22 is made into degrees of hardness 50-HRC 54 for a spur gear 22 and gearing 12b formed in the screw brake shaft 12 in a mutual tooth flank. As surface treatment, electroless-nickel-plating processing was performed and the tooth flank was coated with the solid lubricant of a molybdenum disulfide system for the purpose of the initial concordance of a tooth flank. Moreover, a pin wheel 23 is countered, one pair of guide rollers 25 open spacing perpendicularly, and are arranged in it, and vertical movement of a rack 4 is stabilized. By the way, since the engagement section is exposed, as for this pin wheel 23 and rack 4, it is common to perform grease lubrication. Moreover, heat treatment and surface treatment are performed to a pin wheel 23, and even if it coats a tooth flank with a solid lubricant, a solid lubricant may come off and fall. For this reason, compound plating processing which contained self-lubricity impalpable powder, such as a polytetraflouroethylene, in the electroless nickel plating of surface treatment was performed to this part, and it was made grease needlessness. In addition, the color, the guide roller, etc. are using steel materials (SUS304) in consideration of corrosion resistance.

[0016] Thus, if it puts in another way, the breaker for sluices of this invention will perform surface treatment to it while it carries out induction hardening to the tooth flank of two meshing metal gearings as heat treatment, and will coat it with a solid lubricant further. At this time, the depth from the corrosion resistance fall by heat treatment or the front face of a tooth flank degree of hardness is taken into consideration. Since coating used the solid lubricant of the molybdenum disulfide system which does not contain a harmful heavy metal, it can raise a gearing's initial concordance and abrasion resistance, without polluting an environment. Moreover, by engaging, through the process of initial concordance, two metal gearings of non-lubrication wear a gearing's tooth flank moderately, and store wear of a subsequent tooth flank within a practical allowed value. At this time, in order to aim at further wear-resistant improvement, the planar pressure generated on the gearing of each stage is balanced, and a hardness difference is prepared for two meshing gearings. However, about the small thing of the PV value which are the planar pressure of a tooth flank, and the product of a rate, a plastics gearing's use is also considered as a non-lubrication gearing.

[0017] Moreover, in the components of a breaker, heat treatment for abrasion resistance and corrosion-resistant improvement and electroless nickel plating are given to the pawl gearing 18 and the ratchet pawl 20, similarly an anticorrosion paint is applied to the cast casing 1 and two insides, corrosion

resistance improvement is aimed at, and the tip rust of the rust generated in the tooth flank is prevented. Moreover, the thing good dry type [wear-resistant] was used for the file plate 19. [0018] As mentioned above, a lubricating oil and grease will not be used, but abrasion resistance and corrosion resistance will improve, a gearing's life will be prolonged, and the metal gearing used here will fulfill the required life (ten - 20 years) as a breaker. Thereby, a lubrication sump required for the conventional lubrication etc. becomes unnecessary, it becomes a long-term maintenance free, and reduction of sustaining costs and a worker can also be managed with a fraction. Moreover, since a lubricating oil and grease are not used, there are no worries about the contamination to an environment. In addition, such a configuration is applicable also to an electric type or the breaker of other gear use. [0019]

[Effect of the Invention] This invention is as having stated above. In invention according to claim 1 By having performed heat treatment and surface treatment to the gearing and shaft of a gearing transfer device which are used for the breaker for sluices, having coated a gearing's tooth flank with the solid lubricant, and having made it the configuration which supported said shaft by the bearing of non-lubrication When it is maintained, without a tooth space required for lubrication spreading even if it compares with the former and abrasion resistance and corrosion resistance improve, it becomes possible to reduce the costs of a maintenance. Moreover, by having attained oilless-ization, it becomes without oil beginning to leak outside, and the pollution control to an environment can be performed. Moreover, since compound plating which contained self-lubricity impalpable powder, such as a polytetraflouroethylene, in the electroless nickel plating of surface treatment instead of the solid lubricant was performed to a gearing's tooth flank in invention according to claim 2, it is possible for abrasion resistance to improve and to mitigate a maintenance. Moreover, like invention according to claim 1, by having attained oilless-ization, it becomes without oil beginning to leak outside, and the pollution control to an environment can be performed.

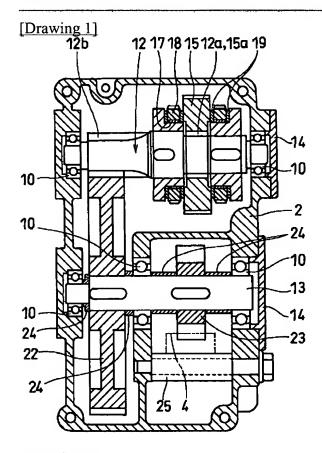
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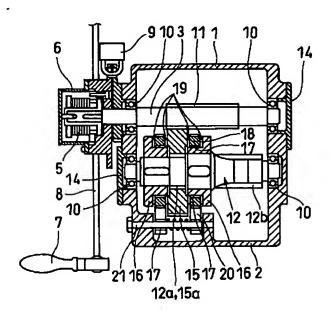
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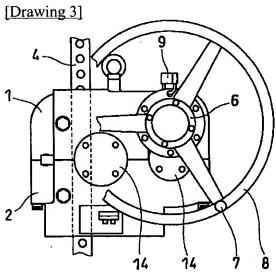
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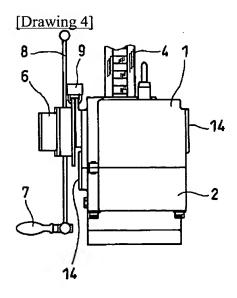
DRAWINGS



[Drawing 2]







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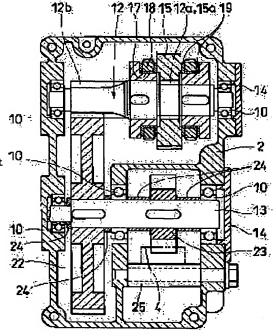
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(54) DOOR FOR WATER GATE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a maintenance-free door for a water gate preventing pollution of an installation environment.

SOLUTION: In one embodiment of a rack type door for a water gate, in which a door is raised and lowered by the vertical movement of a rack 4 operated by a gear transmission mechanism, the gears 11, 15, 22, and 23 of the gear transmission mechanism and shafts 3 and 12 are subjected to high frequency quenching for heat treatment, after which they are subjected to electroless nickel plating to enhance corrosion and wear resistance. The toothed surfaces of the gears are coated with a solid lubricant or subjected to compound plating process to enhance initial conformability and wear resistance. The shafts 12 and 13 are supported by a bearing 10 in which thermally setting grease is sealed, together with bearing balls. This arrangement 10 makes the door oil-free and maintenance-free. Contamination by lubricating oil is also avoided.



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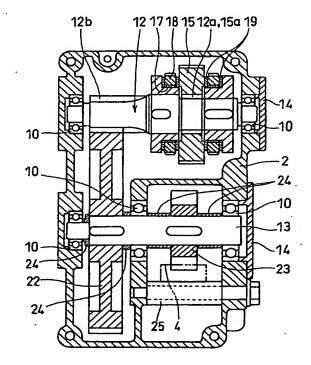
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(54) 【発明の名称】 水門用開閉機

(57)【要約】

【課題】 メンテナンスフリーであって設置環境を汚染させない水門用開閉機を提供することを目的とする。

【解決手段】 扇体をラック4の上下動により昇降させ、ラック4を歯車伝達機構で操作するラック式水門用開閉機を一例とした場合、歯車伝達機構の歯車11,15,22,23および軸3,12に熱処理としての高周波焼入れを施した後、無電解ニッケルメッキ処理を施したことにより、耐食性、耐摩耗性が向上し、前記歯車の歯面に固体潤滑剤をコーティングまたは複合メッキ処理したことにより、初期なじみ、耐摩耗性の向上となる。また、軸12,13を、ベアリング球と共に熱固化型グリースを封入した軸受10により支持した。この構成により、オイルレス化が達成され、メンテナンスフリーとなる。また、潤滑油による汚染が回避される。





【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 水路に架設した支持台上の操作装置内の 歯車伝達機構を介して水門の扉体を昇降させるようにし た水門用開閉機において、

前記歯車伝達機構の歯車および軸に硬度を上げるための 熱処理を行うと共に防錆のための下地処理を施し、前記 歯車の歯面に固体潤滑剤をコーティングし、前記軸を無 潤滑の軸受により支持したことを特徴とする水門用開閉 機。

【請求項2】 水路に架設した支持台上の操作装置内の 歯車伝達機構を介して水門の扉体を昇降させるようにし た水門用開閉機において、

前記歯車伝達機構の歯車および軸に硬度を上げるための 熱処理を行うと共に、防錆のための下地処理として、四 ふっ化エチレン樹脂等の自己潤滑性微粉末を含んだ複合 メッキを施し、前記軸を無潤滑の軸受により支持したこ とを特徴とする水門用開閉機。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】河川や水路等の水門および樋門、制水ゲートに使用する水門用開閉機には、ラック式、スピンドル式、ウインチ式等がある。本発明は、これら汎用されている水門用開閉機において、歯車伝達機構を介して扉体を昇降させる水門用開閉機に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】一般に、水門用開閉機は、水路に架設した支持台上に操作装置を設け、該操作装置には歯車伝達機構が装備され、該歯車伝達機構を介して前記支持台の下方の扉体を昇降させ、水門を開閉させるものである。一例として、簡易な構成のラック式水門用開閉機があり、主に水路の取水ゲートに使用される。

【0003】上記、ラック式水門用開閉機の構造においては、ラックは操作装置内に上下方向に挿通され、ピン歯車と連結されており、ピン歯車は操作装置内の歯車伝達機構を仲介して電動式のモータと接続されているか、または、手動式のハンドルと接続されている。水門開閉機の種類によっては電動式及び手動式が併設されたものもあり、切換手段によって選択するようになっている。歯車伝達機構は回転力を伝えるばかりでなく、セルフロック機構や減速機が設けられ、確実な操作が行えるようになっている。

【0004】従来、このような水門開閉機は、一般の機械と比べて年間を通してその使用頻度(作動回数)が少なく歯面の摩耗は少ない。それでも、通常の金属歯車を使用した水門開閉機では、金属歯車に対してオイルバス方式またはグリース方式の潤滑を採用している。そして、潤滑油あるいはグリースの劣化を考慮して、年間に一回程度の潤滑油交換あるいはグリース塗布を行い、水門開閉機のメンテナンスを行っている。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで、水門用開閉機は広く利用されており、メンテナンス用人員も設備拡充に伴って増員する必要がある。しかしながら、近年、水門管理者の高齢化が進んでおり、また、人員の確保が困難なため、メンテナンスをできるだけしなくて済むような設備が望まれるようになって来ている。また、構造上、歯車に使用される潤滑油等が流出して水路に侵入すると、水路や河川を汚染することになり、周囲環境に好ましくない状態になる。したがって、無潤滑仕様の水門用開閉機を設置することが要望されている。

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【0006】しかしながら、オイルレス化を図る目的で、水門用開閉機に無潤滑の金属歯車あるいは樹脂歯車を使用するためには、歯車の直径、歯幅を大きくして事の歯面面圧を潤滑仕様の場合と比べて小さくする必要がある。そのため潤滑の金属歯車を使用した開閉機に比べて、歯車に必要なスペースをかなり大きく取るので、操作装置が大型になる虞がある(コストアップ及び設置スペースの拡大)。更に、無潤滑仕様にした場合、摩耗の問題のほかにも錆の問題が生じる。すなわち、歯面等に錆が生じて錆による固着が起こり、歯車が動かないという現象が生じる。このため、歯面等の耐食性についても対処しなければならないという課題が発生する。

[0007] 本発明は、オイルレス化を図るために、無潤滑の歯車を使用して、歯面に対する初期なじみ、耐摩耗性、耐食性の機能を向上させた水門用開閉機を提供することを目的とする。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は上記目的を達成するために、請求項1の発明は、水路に架設した支持台上の操作装置内の歯車伝達機構を介して水門の原体を昇降させるようにした水門用開閉機において、前記歯車伝達機構の歯車および軸に硬度を上げるための熱処理を行うと共に防錆のための下地処理を施し、前記歯車の歯回に固体潤滑剤をコーティングし、前記軸を無潤滑の軸受により支持したことを特徴とする。請求項2の発明は、水路に架設した支持台上の操作装置内の歯車伝達機構を介して水門の原体を昇降させるようにした水門用開閉機において、前記歯車伝達機構の歯車および軸に硬度を上げるための熱処理を行うと共に、防錆のための下地処理として、四ふっ化エチレン樹脂等の自己潤滑性微粉末を含んだ複合メッキを施し、前記軸を無潤滑の軸受により支持したことを特徴とする。

【0009】上記構成の詳細として、熱処理には歯面に高周波焼入れを施し、歯車および軸の下地処理として、無電解ニッケルメッキ処理または自己潤滑性微粉末を含んだ複合メッキ処理を施した。自己潤滑性微粉末には四ふっ化エチレン樹脂のほか、二硫化モリブデン、ふっ化黒鉛等を使用する。また、固体潤滑剤には二硫化モリブデン等を用い、かつ、鉛、カドミウム等の有害な重金属

を含有しない物を使用する。 さらに、軸を支持する無潤滑の軸受には、熱固化型グリースを封入したベアリングを使用する。

【0010】また、水門用開閉機に構成される機械的セルフロック機構において、セルフロック機構に組付けられる摩擦板には、ノンアスベストタイプを使用し、かつ、摩耗の少ない材質を選択する。

[0011]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態を添付 図面に基づいて説明する。図1ないし図4に示すよう に、手動ラック式の水門用開閉機の操作装置を一例にと ると、上ケーシング1と下ケーシング2を重ね合わせた 内部に歯車伝達機構を収容しており、ケーシング内壁に は防錆塗装が施されている。上ケーシング側面にはハン ドル軸3 (クロムモリブデン鋼鋼材、SCM440) が 突出されており、また、上下ケーシング1, 2に扉体に 結合したラック4を貫通させている。手動による操作力 はハンドル軸3を回し、内部の歯車伝達機構を介してラ ック4を作動させ、扉体を昇降させるようにしたもので ある。なお、突出したハンドル軸3には、トルクリレー サー5を内蔵してカバー6を固着すると共に、ハンドル 握り7を備えたハンドル8が装着されている。また、ハ ンドル8を回すときはキー9を外してハンドル8の回転 を自由にさせる。

【0012】図2に示すように、ハンドル軸3は、ベアリングと共に熱固化型グリースを封入した軸受10に支持され、歯車11を装着している。また、ハンドル軸3の下方にはねじブレーキ軸12(クロムモリブデン鋼鋼材、SCM440)が配設され、同様の軸受10により支持されている。このねじブレーキ軸12にはねじブレーキ機構が設置されている。さらに、図1に示すように、ねじブレーキ軸12の側方に位置したピン歯車軸13(クロムモリブデン鋼鋼材、SCM440)も同様の軸受10により支持される。なお、符号14は軸受カバーである。

【0013】図1、図2に示すように、ねじブレーキ軸12には平歯車15(クロムモリブデン鋼鋼材、SCM440)が挿通され、該挿通面に互いに螺旋ねじ12a,15aが形成されており、平歯車15はハンドル軸3の歯車11と噛み合う。この互いの歯車11,15の6回は熱処理として高周波焼入れが施され、一例として歯車11は硬度HRC54~58、平歯車15は硬度HRC50~54にされる。下地処理として無電解ニッケルメッキ(例:厚さ約20ミクロン)を行い、二硫化モリブデン系の固体潤滑剤がコーティング(例:厚さ約30ミクロン)されている。ハンドル8を操作すると平歯車15は内孔に形成した螺旋ねじ12a,15aにより軸方向に移動する。また、ねじブレーキ軸12の螺旋ねじ12aの腐食による固着防止に無電解ニッケルメッキが有効である。更に螺旋ねじ12aへの固体潤滑剤の途50

布により潤滑性と耐食性が向上する。

【0014】また、平歯車15の軸方向両側には段付き の廻り止め16(SUS304)が、ねじブレーキ軸1 2に固定されている。廻り止め16の段部には四ふっ化 エチレン樹脂のドライベアリング17を介挿して爪歯車 18が回転自在に設けられている。さらに、爪歯車18 の両側面には、ノンアスベストタイプの摩耗の少ない材 質からなる摩擦板19が配設されている。また、爪歯車 18に係合するラチェット爪20はピン21に軸着さ れ、その間にドライベアリング17が介揮されている。 【0015】図1に示すピン歯車軸13には平歯車22 とピン歯車23が固着され、それぞれカラー24によっ て位置決めがされており、平歯車22とねじブレーキ軸 12に形成された歯車12bとは、互いの歯面に熱処理 として高周波焼入れが施され、一例として歯車12bは 硬度HRC54~58、平歯車22は硬度HRC50~ 54にされる。下地処理として、無電解ニッケルメッキ 処理を行い、歯面の初期なじみを目的に二硫化モリブデ ン系の固体潤滑剤を歯面にコーティングした。また、ピ ン歯車23に対向して1対のガイドローラー25が垂直 方向に間隔を開けて配設され、ラック4の上下動を安定 させている。ところで、このピン歯車23とラック4は 噛み合い部が露出されているので、グリース潤滑を行う のが普通である。また、ピン歯車23に熱処理及び下地 処理を行い、固体潤滑剤を歯面にコーティングしても固 体潤滑剤が剝げ落ちる可能性がある。このため、この箇 所には下地処理の無電解ニッケルメッキに四ふっ化エチ レン樹脂等の自己潤滑性微粉末を含んだ複合メッキ処理 を施し、グリース不要にした。このほか、カラー、ガイ ドローラー等は耐食性を考慮して鋼材(SUS304) を使用している。

【0016】このように本発明の水門用開閉機は、換雪 すれば、噛み合う2つの金属歯車の歯面に、熱処理とし て高周波焼入れを行うと共に下地処理を施し、さらに、 固体潤滑剤をコーティングする。このとき、熱処理によ る耐食性の低下や歯面硬度の表面からの深さを考慮す る。コーティングは有害な重金属を含まない二硫化モリ ブデン系の固体潤滑剤を使用したので、環境を汚染する ことなく歯車の初期なじみ及び耐摩耗性を向上させるこ とができる。また、無潤滑の2つの金属歯車は噛み合わ せることにより、初期なじみという工程を経て、歯車の 歯面を適度に摩耗させ、その後の歯面の摩耗を実用上の 許容値以内に収める。このとき、更なる耐摩耗性の向上 を図るため各段の歯車に発生する面圧のバランスをと り、噛み合う2つの歯車に硬度差を設ける。ただし、歯 面の面圧と速度の積であるPV値の小さいものについて は無潤滑歯車としてプラスチック歯車の使用も考えられ

【0017】また、開閉機の部品においては、爪歯車1 8およびラチェット爪20に耐摩耗性および耐食性向上 5

のための熱処理と無電解ニッケルメッキを施し、同じく 鋳物ケーシング1, 2内面に防錆塗料を塗布し、耐食性 の向上を図り、歯面に発生した錆のもらい錆を防止す る。また、摩擦板19には耐摩耗性の良いドライタイプ のものを使用した。

【0018】以上、ここで使用される金属歯車は、潤滑油、グリースを使用せず、耐摩耗性および耐食性が向上し、歯車の寿命が延びて開閉機としての必要な寿命(10~20年)を満たすことになる。これにより、従来の潤滑に必要な潤滑油溜等が不要になり、長期のメンテナンスフリーとなって維持費の削減、作業員も少数で済む。また、潤滑油、グリースを使用しないので環境への汚染の心配がない。なお、このような構成は電動式や他のギヤ使用の開閉機にも適用できる。

[0019]

【発明の効果】本発明は以上述べた通りであり、請求項1に記載の発明では、水門用開閉機に使用される歯車伝達機構の歯車及び軸に熱処理及び下地処理を施し、歯車の歯面に固体潤滑剤をコーティングし、前記軸を無潤滑の軸受により支持した構成にしたことにより、従来と比較しても潤滑に必要なスペースが広がらずに維持され、また、耐摩耗性および耐食性が向上することによりメンテナンスの経費を削減することが可能になる。また、オ

イルレス化を達成したことにより、オイルが外部に漏れ出すことも無くなり、環境への汚染防止が行える。また、請求項2に記載の発明では、歯車の歯面に固体潤滑削の代わりに下地処理の無電解ニッケルメッキに四ふっ化エチレン樹脂等の自己潤滑性微粉末を含んだ複合メッキを施したので、耐摩耗性が向上し、メンテナンスを軽減することが可能である。また、請求項1に記載の発明と同様、オイルレス化を達成したことにより、オイルが外部に漏れ出すことも無くなり、環境への汚染防止が行える。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明による実施の形態の、水門用開閉機の操作装置内の歯車機構の横断面図である。

【図2】図1に示す操作装置のハンドル軸部の縦断面図である。

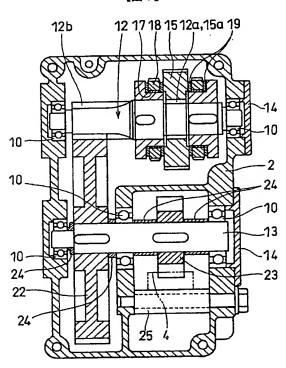
【図3】本発明による実施の形態の、水門用開閉機の操作装置の正面図である。

【図4】図3に示す操作装置の側面図である。

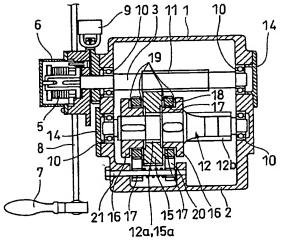
【符号の説明】

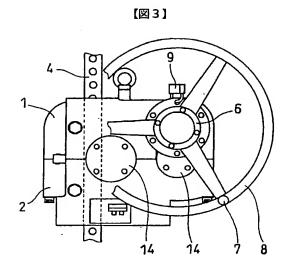
3, 12, 13 軸 10, 17 軸受 11, 15, 22, 23 歯車

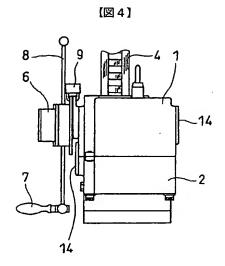
[図1]











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